

Sir Frederick Smith
at the Union
at
5.30 p. m.

McGill Daily

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VOL. VII., No. 85.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1918.

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DISCUSSION OF SOCIALISM THE TOPIC AT LIT.

Interesting Question Discussed at Length Last Evening in Hall.

NEGATIVE WINS.

Second Debate of the Season Arouses Much Controversy Among Those Present.

The second meeting of the Literary and Debating Society was held last evening in Strathcona Hall. At least 50 students were on hand to hear the debate on the subject of Socialism as the solution of our after the war problems, and the form of the motion was as follows:

"Resolved: that Socialism is the solution of our after the war problems."

The chief speakers of the evening were Mr. J. K. Mergler and Mr. O. Klineberg, for the affirmative, and Mr. H. A. Ayles, and Mr. C. H. Adair for the negative.

Mr. O. Klineberg opened the debate in favour of the affirmative side. He proceeded to define at some length the exact significance of Socialism, and the meaning of its programme. Socialism is not the gathering together of all the money means, all the property and possessions of all individuals, and a redistribution on the basis of an equal share for each. It is rather the movement which aims at the substitution of the common and collective, as opposed to the private, ownership of all the important means of production and distribution.

Following upon this the speaker applied this concept to the problems with which we shall have to concern ourselves after the war. Prominent among these is the great labour problem, in all its phases. There will be a large number of returned soldiers, unfit for their former work, who will be under the necessity of finding employment. All the war workers connected with munition plants and shell factories, and numbering about sixty million, will be thrown out of employment. Women have replaced men in several industries, and since their labour can be secured at a cheaper rate, they will be preferred to men, who will therefore find themselves in great difficulties. To offset this, it is necessary to have a common control of all productive labour, so that work shall be directed into the right channels, and all labourers to their proper vocations. The solution of the labour problem is thus the socialization of industry.

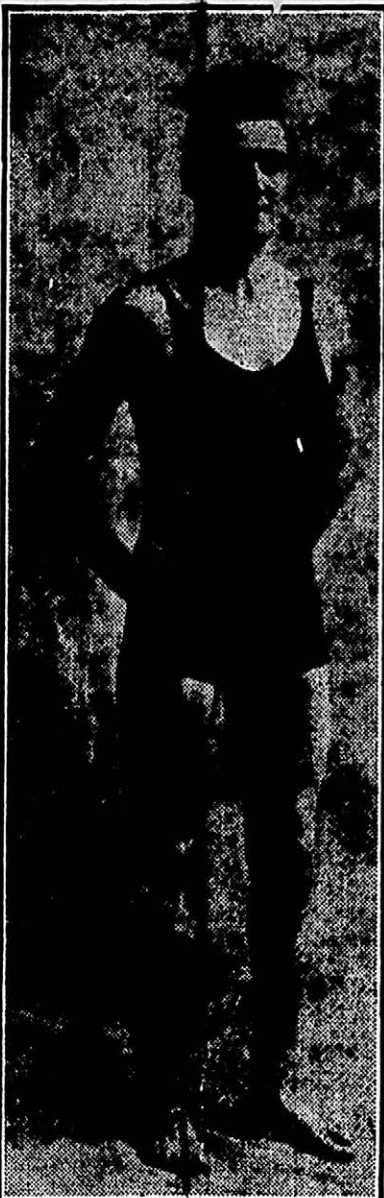
The war has brought about an economic upheaval. Production has been greatly curtailed in several important industries. Prices therefore have gone up, and necessarily will continue to go up. This will not affect the moneyed class, but the poor will be in a state of famine. The community must intervene to see that "all get bread before any eat cake." Without the regulation of the necessities of life, without common control of the distribution of necessities, a state of economic misery will undoubtedly ensue.

Mr. Klineberg also dealt with the international relations after the war, their effects upon international trade, and the consequent effect upon the satisfaction of economic wants. Socialism, bringing about better relations between countries, and regulating the proper flow of imports and exports, will have a beneficial effect on the satisfactory adjustment of these conditions.

On behalf of the negative side the following points were put forward by C. H. Adair—That our chief moral problem after the war will be that raised by the difference in number between the sexes—that this problem would not be solved by the free and easy attitude of Socialism towards our present standard of morality and marriage. As to the socialistic platform of State Education, it would be impossible to apply this in view of the attitude towards it of our French population and Roman Catholicism in general.

The industrial and economic problems, such as shipbuilding, re-establishment of overseas commerce, the resumption of their normal operations of (Continued on Page 2)

RECEIVED PROMOTION.



Flight Lieut. Frank S. McGill.

Flight Lieut. Frank S. McGill, of the Royal Naval Air Service, and a past student of McGill, has been promoted to the rank of Flight Commander. News to this effect has been received by his father, John J. McGill, of 28 Summerhill Avenue.

Frank went overseas in August, 1915, and was attached to the Naval Air Service. With the exception of six weeks spent in hospital, as a result of injuries sustained by a fall from his machine during the first weeks of training, he has been on continuous active service.

While at McGill Frank was prominent in the sphere of athletics, principally in connection with the Senior Water Polo team.

CHRISTMAS SPENT IN FLANDERS' TRENCHES

McGill Man Saw Fritz Put to Flight Over London.

France,
Dec. 26, 1917.

Dear —, I was glad to get your letter of Nov. 18th, and the two packets of Dailies you sent. The Daily is always interesting and cheering.

Possibly you are wondering how we spent yesterday. Well, I hope you had a Merry Christmas for me. The only way in which it was recognized by this part of the army was that there was plum pudding in our rations. But I was lucky enough to get a parcel Christmas Eve, and another the next night. There was a "Y" with a good canteen near, so we had plenty of eats. Two parties, one on Christmas evening and one Christmas night, helped to brighten the season, but to me they seemed too formal to be called Christmas parties.

There's over an inch of snow on the ground. You might think that it would remind us of Canada, but by the time snow made this town look homelike any planes that were still up would have made the record set by Noah's raven long small.

Poor Mac. spent his Xmas in hospital, and missed all his Xmas parcels, which were addressed here. However, Santa Claus and a brass band called on him, and left him a stocking and a cigarette case from the "Y." He is convalescing now at Wokingham, and expects to get quite fit again in a month or so.

I had the great pleasure of seeing two air raids when on leave in London. Most of the damage was done by our own shells and falling shrapnel. Fritz didn't stay long, he found

OLIVER CRAIG WRITES FROM LONDON HOSP.

Was Severely Wounded by Shell, Which Killed all Others Nearby

NOT DOWNHEARTED.

Was Severely Wounded by Shell to Have Done Your Bit.

The following letter has just been received by Dr. Warriner, of the Congregational College, from Oliver S. Craig, of Arts '18. Oliver, with T. W. Bale and A. Richards, went overseas with the McGill Hospital. He has received the Military Medal and gained a commission. Bale has also qualified for a commission, and is with the Tank Corps.

Dear Sir,—Kindly accept apologies for not writing before. As you have likely heard already, I was rather severely "done in" at Panschendaale on November 13th. My wounds were not dangerous, although very painful. My steel helmet undoubtedly saved my life. A piece of shrapnel cut through the rim of it and gave me quite a gash beside the eye. Another bit lodged in my hand, and has since been cut out. A third larger fragment passed right through my leg, just above the ankle, breaking the fibula, one of the two bones of the lower leg. Still another bit went through the side of my foot. Now all this damage happened to the left side of me, which was turned towards the bursting shell.

I have been operated on twice, the first time at the Casualty Clearing Station, the second time, about two weeks ago, in London. The first operation was rather "just for the time being," and was not meant to be final. They sutured my head wound and cleaned and plugged my leg wound without removing the fragments of bone on the fractured fibula. This had to be done at a second operation, which was performed in London about two weeks ago, as my leg would not heal until it had been thoroughly cleaned up.

You cannot realize what a difference that second operation made. Before it, I suffered almost incessantly, not being able to sleep at night for the pain—since the operation I have suffered hardly any, sleeping all the night through and at the present rate of healing I shall be hobbling about before many weeks. I am in splendid spirits, and feel as well as I did before I was hit.

I think I am perhaps one of the luckiest men who ever left Canada. The shell that wounded me killed outright the three men who were with me. Only a second or two before the shell landed, I moved away from the very spot where it alighted sufficiently far to bring me comparative safety and a good Blighly. It makes one wonder whether Blind Chance or a Guiding Hand were concerned, and whether one of the others might not have been better spared.

My eyesight has been considerably damaged. There was a hemorrhage in the interior of the eye, and the dried blood has not yet been absorbed. As soon as it is I expect to get my sight back. I am afraid I bore you awfully with my tale of woe, but please don't think I am down hearted. I never was happier and more cheerful, perhaps because of a duty well done. It is terrifically satisfying to have done your bit. Tom Bale (Congregational College), came to see me the other day. He is in the Tank Corps now, and has nearly completed his training. My! but I was glad to see him. It is nearly two years since I saw him last. He is looking fine. Tom told me about Bob Fairgrieve. I could hardly believe that Bob was dead, for I had a feeling he was getting better. The last time I met him was at Loire, when he was with the Sanitary Corps. It is certainly a big loss.

Kindly greetings to all,
Sincerely,
OLIVER S. CRAIG.

his reception too warm. It certainly seems queer to see women postmen (postwomen, I should say), conductresses, railway guards, transport drivers, etc., but you get used to it in time.



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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1918.

SIR FREDERICK SMITH WILL SPEAK TO STUDENTS.

Following up the highly successful meeting of last night, the Literary and Debating Society and McGill Canadian Club has, through the influence of Sir William Peterson, been fortunate enough to secure Sir Frederick Smith to address the student body this afternoon in the Union. The privilege of hearing the British Attorney-General, who has for long occupied a position of unusual prominence in the public eye as an ardent worker for the solution of the Irish problem, is one which should be regarded as a rare opportunity.

Although the notice is of necessity short, still every effort is being made to give the matter as extensive advertisement as is possible under the circumstances. Every student owes it to himself to avail himself of this opportunity, as Sir Frederick can be counted upon to bring with him a message which will be well worth listening to.

DISCUSSION OF SOCIALISM THE TOPIC AT LIT.

(Continued from Page 1.)

munition factories, the stimulation and regulation of production in general are essentially matters calling for individual enterprise and initiative. Canadian life develops enterprise and initiative. Socialism would seek to suppress this when it was needed most. One of the great problems after the war will be to obtain capital. With a Socialistic Government capital would tend to leave the country rather than to flow in. Our problem of national defence would not be in safe hands—Great Britain was ready in 1914 not because of the aid of, but in spite of her Socialist agitators. At best Socialism is an experiment—and it would be poor policy to attempt to introduce a new social, political, educational order at a time when we are facing a great crisis in national life.

Mr. J. K. Mergler, second speaker of the affirmative, replying to Mr. C. H. Adair's statement that Karl Marx, Engels, Kautsky and other leading Socialists promoted dissolution of conjugalities, showed that those gentlemen lived in the most undisturbed harmony with their mates, that Marx especially was an exemplary husband and an irreproachable father. The fact is that Socialists never promote the dissolution of family ties, but like all rational beings, they are in favor of divorce under unbearable sex relations. The Socialists do not look upon morality as a social custom, but as a very substantial tie to bind man to man, and they claim that morality does not manifest itself alike in all ages. Mr. Mergler then gave his definition of Socialism, as the science defining the capitalistic mode of wealth production in its historical relation to all preceding modes of production, as existed under the feudal regime, the Roman Empire or the Greek states. All economic conditions are in a constant process of change, just as all things in the universe. Our capitalist system is subject to this process of change, and must eventually, when outgrowing its social use, give way to a new system. This system is Socialism, and is based upon the collective ownership of the means of production, as distinguished from the private ownership prevailing to-day. One of the chief problems arising from this war is the problem of war itself. Are we going to be secure against all wars in future? Who can guarantee that after this war is over, no other will break out? We have no guarantee whatever under the present system.

Following Mr. Mergler, Mr. Aylen continued the negative side of the discussion. He argued that Mr. Klineberg had assumed that Socialism was the only system of government which could effectively control industry and its products. Socialism, he claimed, not only necessitated this, but went farther, and in wishing to reform present conditions, would overturn the present system completely, and would overturn society. He then remarked that Mr. Mergler had said that real Socialism had never been tried, and supported Mr. Adair's statement that it was for that very reason a matter of experiment.

He claimed also that a true Democracy as a preventative of future wars would contain all the advantages contained in the Socialistic state. He denied also that there were based wholly on an economic basis, as that

R. V. C. NOTES.

PARTIALS.

A meeting of the Partial Society of the Royal Victoria College will be held Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 10 a.m., in the Common Room. Important! All Partialists come.

There will be a meeting of the Y. W. C. A. this afternoon at five o'clock, in the Common Room of the R. V. C. Dr. Jessie Allen, who has been in India as a medical missionary, will speak about the work that she did there. She will also bring a message to the Y. W. C. A. from Ceylon. This promises to be a very interesting meeting, and it is hoped that the attendance will be large.

R.V.C. A. A. MEETING.

Yesterday promptly at 1 o'clock, there was a meeting of the R.V.C. A. A. in the Common Room, with the President, Miss Fowler, in the chair. The first and most important business to come before the meeting was a change in the constitution of the society. Formerly it has always been necessary to have two-thirds of the members present to form a quorum, but as there are a great many undergraduates who are not sufficient in number to form a quorum at the regular meetings of the A. A. it was proposed that a change should be made and that in future a quorum should consist of 50 members. Then a letter of thanks from Dr. Harvey for certain medical apparatus which had been given to the Grey Nunnery was read.

The next discussion was upon a proposal to grant some sort of badge to the champion year teams in either hockey, tennis or basketball, as under the present regulations the small R.V.C.'s are no longer given for this. This suggestion met with great approval, but the exact design of the badge was left to the Executive of the Association. The meeting then adjourned.

MORE MED. RESULTS ARE NOW PUBLISHED

Third Year Bacteriology and Physiological Chemistry Results Posted.

THIRD YEAR MEDICINE.

Honours.

- 1.—J. W. H. Smith, G. E. Tremble, A. W. Young, equal.
- 2.—S. A. Holling, B.A., H. N. Seagall, equal.
- 3.—H. A. Whitcomb.
- 4.—W. W. Beattie, B.A., H. E. Gillanders, B.A.; F. L. Swin, B.A.; W. C. Tweedie, P. M. Wilson, Philip Witzling, equal.
- 5.—Wm. Bolt, H. C. Cassidy, B.A.; C. M. Eaton, M.A.; A. A. Fraser, B. O. Goodrich, J. K. Gordon, B.A.; G. D. Little, E. Lozinsky, J. A. Macdougall, B.A.; C. S. McEwen, W. C. McLellan, B.A.; M. Markson, W. W. Read, A. E. Riddell, C. E. Taylor, B.A.; O. C. Trainor, A. K. Vinier, B.A.; T. R. Waugh and N. T. Williamson, equal.

Pass List.

- 1.—H. B. Ainsley, W. W. Beattie, B.A.; Wm. Bolt, G. R. Brown, H. S. Brown, R. E. Cahalan, B.A.; H. Campbell, H. H. L. Casselman, H. C. Cassidy, B.A.; R. B. M. Coulson, J. L. Duff, B.A.; C. M. Eaton, M.A.; H. L. Ellis, Vincent Farmer, W. E. Ferguson, Dudley Fournier, A. A. Fraser, J. P. Gilhooly, H. E. Gillanders, B.A.; B. O. Goodrich, J. K. Gordon, B.A.; M. W. Henderson, W. E. Henderson, V. P. Heney, S. A. Holling, B.A.; F. E. Jones, H. W. I. Kramer, B.A.; G. D. Little, E. Lozinsky, J. A. Macdougall, B.A.; L. E. McCaffrey, C. S. McEwen, W. C. McLellan, B.A.; R. F. Malo; M. Markson; J. T. Monahan, Herman Moret, M. D. Moyse, Louis Notkin, Meyers Notkin, K. F. Ofish, A. R. Parsons, R. M. Pendrigh, R. M. Power, W. W. Read, A. E. Riddell, Carl Ruby, C. A. Ryan, H. N. Seagall, J. W. H. Smith, W. C. Stuart, B.Sc.; F. L. Swin, B.A.; C. E. Taylor, B.A.; O. C. Trainor, G. E. Tremble, W. C. Tweedie, A. K. Vinier, B.A.; W. L. Walters, T. R. Waugh, H. A. Whitcomb, N. T. Williamson, P. M. Wilson, Philip Witzling, A. W. Young.

DENTALS.—Honours.

- 1.—R. W. Edmison, B.A.
- 2.—N. Lande and W. H. Wisse, equal.

Pass List (in order of merit.)

- 1.—R. W. Edmison, B.A.; N. Lande and W. H. Wisse, equal; S. Schachter, M. Kolber.

PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY.—

Third Year.

Honours.

- 1.—F. L. Swin, B.A., and A. W. Young, equal.
- 2.—Philip Witzling.
- 3.—S. A. Holling, B.A., and J. W. H. Smith, equal.
- 4.—H. E. Gillanders, B.A.
- 5.—Wm. Bolt.
- 6.—Meyers Notkin.
- 7.—C. M. Cassidy, B.A.
- 8.—W. E. Henderson, W. C. Stuart, B.Sc. and O. C. Trainor, equal.
- 9.—W. W. Beattie, B.A. and Louis Notkin, equal.
- 10.—C. S. McEwen, equal.
- 11.—R. F. Malo, M. Markson, M. D. Moyse and C. E. Taylor, B.A., equal.
- 12.—B. O. Goodrich.

(Continued on Page 3.)

DARWINISM

CONCLUDED.

Theory.

Before examining these works with a view of getting an idea of his theory I think it advisable to give a short summary of the views generally held by views about the origin of species at the time when Darwin wrote, and slightly before.

The theory generally accepted by naturalists at this time was; that species had been created and that since their creation they had continued to breed true to their kind, producing no variations which could be ranked as separate species. I quote a passage from Asa Gray's "Introduction to Structural and Systematic Botany," which I think will make this idea more clear.

"Each particular kind of cultivated plant or domestic animal is represented before our eyes in a mass of individuals, which we know from observation to a certain extent, and from necessary inference, have sprung from the same stock. And common observation has led people everywhere to expect that the different sorts will continue true to their kind, or at least to conclude that the different sorts of plants or of animals do not shade off one into another by insensible gradations, like the colours of the rainbow, as would have been the case if there were not distinct kinds at the beginning, and if their distinction were not kept up, unmingled, and transmitted essentially unaltered, from generation to generation. So we naturally assume that the Creator established a definite, although a vast, number of types or sorts of plants and animals, and endowed them with the faculty of propagation each after its kind; and that they have so continued unchanged in all their essential characteristics. Out of these general observations and conceptions the idea of species must have originated; from them we deduce its scientific definition, namely, that the species is, abstractly, the type or original of each sort of plant, or animal thus represented in time by a perennial succession of like individuals, or concretely, that it is the sum of such series or congeries of individuals; and that all the descendants of the same stock and of no other, compose one species."

Although this was the conception of orthodox science at the time, some few naturalists, whose numbers were increasing, held that species undergo modification, and that existing forms of life are descended from pre-existing forms. I have condensed the following notes from an historic sketch, with which Darwin prefaces the 17th edition of his Origin of Species. The sketch is entitled, "An Historical Sketch of the Progress of Opinion on the Origin of Species, previously to the publication of the first edition of this work."

Buffon was the first in modern times to treat the mutability of species in a scientific manner, but his opinion fluctuated greatly at different periods. He also did not enter into the cause or means of the formation of species.

Lamarck's conclusion on the subject first excited much attention. He first published his views in 1801, and enlarged them in 1809 and 1815. He upheld the doctrine that all species, including man, are the descendants from other species. Lamarck seems to have been led to this conclusion on the gradual change of species, by the difficulty of distinguishing species and varieties, by the almost perfect gradation of forms in certain groups, and by the analogy of domestic productions. The means of modification he ascribed, some to the action of physical conditions of life, some to crossing of already existing forms, and some to the effects of habit. He believed in a law of progressive development; and as all the forms of life thus tend to progress, in order to account for the existence at the present day of simple production, he maintained that such forms are now spontaneously generated.

Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, suspected as early as 1795 that what we call species are various degenerations of the same type. In 1828 he published his convictions that the same forms have not perpetuated since the origin of all things. He however did not believe that existing species are now undergoing modification.

In 1813 Dr. W. C. Wells read a paper before the Royal Society in which he distinctly recognized the principle of natural selection, but applies it only to the races of man, and to certain characters alone. He shows how by a process of variation and natural selection a race of negroes would develop in the middle region of Africa, which would be immune to certain tropical diseases, and how this race would take the place of all its weaker and less immune rivals.

Many other authors discussed this subject, and held similar views. Mr. Patrick Mathews, in 1831, gives precisely the same views as that pronounced by Wallace and Darwin in the "Linnæan Journal." Others who held similar views were the Hon. and Rev. W. Herbert, 1822; Prof. Grant, 1826; Von Bach, 1836; Rafinesque, 1836; Prof. Halden, 1843-44, author of "Vestiges of Creation," 1844; M. J. d'Omalus d'Alloy, 1846; Professor Owen, M. Isador Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, 1851; Dr. Frecke, 1851; Herbert Spencer, 1852; M. Naudin, 1852; Count Keyserling, 1853; Dr. Schaffhausen, 1853; M. Lecoq, 1851; Rev. Baden Powell, 1855.

On July 1st, 1859, the joint essay of Wallace and Darwin was read before the Linnæan Society. Huxley, in 1859 and Hooker in the same year supported the hypothesis of development.

Thus it is seen that Darwin did not originate the developmental hypothesis. What he did was to state it more clearly and in much greater de-

tail than any of his predecessors, applying it to the whole mass of organic life on the world. He also inquired more closely into the cause and manner of development, and formed an hypothesis to explain variation and heredity.

Darwin's most noted work is "The Origin of Species, by means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life." The first edition was published in 1859.

In the first chapter he deals with "Variation under Domestication." He shows that under domestication animals tend to vary. This tendency may be partly accounted for by the change in condition under which the animal lives, and partly by the nature of the organism itself. He considers the latter to be the more important cause. In domestic animals the increased use or disuse of a part has had a hereditary effect, i.e., "In a domestic duck the bones of the wing weigh less, and the bones of the leg more in proportion to the whole skeleton than do the same bones in the wild duck." He also alludes to what he calls correlated variations, i.e., "Important changes in embryo or larva will probably entail changes in the mature animal."

"Pigeons with short beaks have small feet, and those with large beaks large feet. He then shows how different from each other the various domestic varieties of an animal are, taking domestic pigeons for an example. Yet it is almost certain that these have all been derived from a single wild stock. These varieties have been produced by man consciously selecting birds with the various small variations in a particular direction, and breeding from these birds. The variations tend to be communicated to the offspring, and become permanent characters. The principles of selection have been followed by man from ancient times, often unconsciously.

The second chapter deals with "Variations under Nature." In a state of nature many species are subdivided into what are called varieties, not definite enough to be classed as separate species. These have been thought to be related by descent to the species proper. There is often considerable doubt as to whether they are varieties or separate species. Individuals of the same species often differ, and these differences are sometimes hereditary. "In large genera the species are apt to be closely, but unequally, allied together, forming little clusters round other species. Species very closely allied to other species apparently have restricted ranges. In all these respects the species of large genera present a strong analogy with varieties. And we can clearly understand these analogies, if species once existed as varieties, and thus originated; whereas, these analogies are utterly inexplicable if species are independent creations."

The third chapter deals with "The Struggle for Existence." All organic beings tend to increase at a very high rate. Therefore it naturally follows, that as there is only sustenance for a limited number of beings on the earth at one time, there must be a struggle for existence. The action of climate, the lack of food, the destruction by other animals all combine to check the over increase of a species in any particular place. Animals or plants having the same habits will come into closer competition than those having different habits. Therefore it follows that the struggle for existence will be most severe between individuals and varieties of the same species.

The fourth chapter deals with "Natural Selection or the Survival of the Fittest." Variations of all kinds will occur, some useful, and some useless, to the species. The useful ones will be preserved by the individual, which possesses them, having a better chance to leave offspring, and these offspring will tend to inherit the variation, or to inherit the tendency to vary in a like manner with their parents. I will quote the following passage from this chapter, which helps to make this theory clear, "Let us take the case of a wolf, which preys on various animals, securing some by craft, some by strength and some by fleetness; and let us suppose that the fleetest prey, a deer, for instance, had from any change in the country increased in numbers, or that other prey had decreased in number, during that season of the year when the wolf was hardest pressed for food. Under such circumstances the swiftest and slimmest wolves would have the best chance of surviving, and so be preserved or selected—provided always that they retained strength to master their prey at this or some other period of the year, when they were compelled to prey on other animals. I can see no more reason to doubt that this would be the result, than that man should be able to improve the fleetness of his greyhounds by careful and methodical selection, or from that kind of unconscious selection which follows from each man trying to keep the best dogs without any thought of modifying the breed." Darwin also shows how special secondary sexual characters may be produced by what he calls "Sexual Selection," i.e., the struggle between males for the female, the victor having offspring while the vanquished has few or none. Such characters as the spur on the cock's leg, the lion's mane, the stag's horns, have likely been developed in this manner. Melodious voice or brilliant plumage in birds has probably been developed by the female selecting for a mate the most beautiful male, (according to her standard of beauty).

If a new variety of a species is introduced into a country which is already well populated it will be more likely to multiply and establish itself if the habits are different from those of the natives. Therefore of the descendants of a species those that have the most diverse character will be most likely to be selected by natural selection, and in this way a species tends to break up into varieties or into other species. The less improved and intermediate forms will tend to

(Continued on Page 3.)

The Royal Military College of Canada.

There are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instruction in all branches of military science to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial Army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

While the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of Command drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and the holder of the diploma of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years in three terms of 9 months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras is about \$900.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College, takes place in June of each year, at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

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The Mining Law gives absolute security of Title and is very favourable to the Prospector.

MINERS' CERTIFICATES.

First of all, obtain a miner's certificate, from the Department in Quebec, or from the nearest agent. The price of this certificate is \$10.00, and it is valid until the first of January following. This certificate gives the right to prospect on public lands and on private lands, on which the mineral rights belong to the Crown.

The holder of this certificate may stake mining claims to the extent of 200 acres.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

During the first six months following the staking of the claim, work on it must be performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days of eight hours.

SIX MONTHS AFTER STAKING.

At the expiration of six months from the date of the staking, the prospector, to retain his rights, must take out a mining license.

MINING LICENSE.

The mining license may cover 40 to 200 acres in unsurveyed territory. The price of this license is Fifty Cents an acre per year, and a fee of \$10.00 on issue. It is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms, on producing an affidavit that during the year work has been performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days' labor on each forty acres.

MINING CONCESSION.

Notwithstanding the above, a mining concession may be acquired at any time at the rate of \$5.00 an acre for SUPERIOR METALS, and \$3.00 an acre for INFERIOR MINERALS.

The attention of prospectors is specially called to the territory in the North-Western part of the Province of Quebec, north of the height of land where important mineralized belts are known to exist.

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The Bureau of Mines at Quebec will give all the information desired in connection with the mines and mineral resources of the Province, on application addressed to

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(Continued on Page 3.)

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WHAT'S ON.

TO-DAY.

5.00 p.m.—Dr. Jessie Allyn, from India, will address Y.W.C.A. at R.V.C.
5.00 p.m.—Meeting of Y. M. C. A.
5.15 p.m.—Meeting of the Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing Club.
5.30 p.m.—McGill Canadian Club address by Sir F. E. Smith.
8.00 p.m.—Skating Party and Dance.
8.15 p.m.—Meeting of Medical Society.

Meeting of McGill Physical Society.

COMING.

Jan. 27.—David Porter addresses students in Union, 3 p.m.
Jan. 28.—McGill vs. Vickers at the Victoria Rink.
Jan. 29.—R. V. C. Partial Students' meeting, 10 a.m.
Jan. 29.—Glee Club practice, 8 p.m.
Feb. 2.—Medical Society Dinner.
Feb. 6.—Junior Sophomore Debate, R.V.C.

MORE MED. RESULTS ARE NOW PUBLISHED.

(Continued from Page 2.)

Pass List.

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NOTICES

B. W. and F. CLUB.

There will be a meeting of the Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing Club to-day, at a quarter past five, in the Music Room of the Union. It is important that all interested in these sports be present at this meeting.

POLITICAL ECONOMY CLUB.

There will be a meeting of the Political Economy Club, Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 8 p.m. Mr. Shulemon will read a paper on "Canadian War Finance."

DARWINISM.

(Continued from Page 2.)

become extinct as the others will take their place.

Chapter five is devoted to "The Laws of Variation." As Darwin says, "Our ignorance of the laws of variation is profound." "Changed conditions generally induce more fluctuating variability, but sometimes they cause direct and definite effects."

When one part is largely developed, perhaps it tends to draw nourishment from adjoining parts. . . Rudimentary organs, from being useless, are not regulated by natural selection, and hence are variable. . . Specific characters—that is, the characters which have come to differ since the several species of the raw genius branches off from a common parent—are more variable than generic characters, or those which have long been inherited, and have not differed within this same period." He concludes the chapter with the following remarks: "Whatever the cause may be of each slight difference between the offspring and their parents—and a cause for each must exist—we have reason to believe that it is the steady accumulation of beneficial differences which has given rise to all the more important modifications of structure in relation to the habits of each species."

Chapter six deals with the difficulties of the theory such as "Absence or variety of transitional varieties." "Diversified habits of the same species." Species with habits widely different from those of their allies. Is natural selection able to produce organs of such extreme perfection as the human eye? In this case he shows that in nature we find organs of vision in different stages of perfection, from the aggregate of pigment cells without lens or nerves, which serve to distinguish light from darkness to the perfect eye of the eagle.

Chapter seven discusses "Some miscellaneous objections to the theory of Natural Selection."

Chapter eight deals with the application of the theory of natural selection to instincts. In it he gives several accounts of wonderful instincts possessed by different animals, among others the slave making ants; the hu's bee, the cuckoo, etc.

Chapter nine is on Hybridism. Chapter ten is "On the Imperfections of the Geological Record." In this chapter he shows that life must have existed on the earth for a vast period of time, and that our collections of fossil remains are very imperfect, and that only a very small proportion of the least perishable organic remains have been preserved in the rocks.

Chapter eleven deals with "the Geological Succession of Organic Beings."

Chapters twelve and thirteen deal with "Geographical Distribution."

Chapter fourteen discusses the "Mutual Affinities of Organic Beings: Embryology, Rudimentary Organs."

Chapter fifteen is a "recapitulation of the objections to the theory of Natural Selection, and Special Circumstances in its favour." In it he discusses how it may be extended and

its effect on the study of natural history. He concludes the book with the following passage:

"It is interesting to contemplate a tangled bank, clothed with many plants of many kinds, with birds singing in the bushes, with various insects flitting about, and with worms crawling through the damp earth, and to reflect that these elaborately constructed forms, so different from each other, and dependent upon each other in so complete a manner, have all been produced by laws acting around us."

Part I is devoted to "the descent or origin of man." In it he gives the evidence of the descent of man from some lower form, and discusses how he could have developed. He considers the difference in mental powers between man, and the lower animals; and how the intellect and moral faculties have developed during primeval and civilized times. He determines man's position in the animal series, and discusses the formation of the different races of men. I will quote the following passage from his work, in which he gives the pedigree of man.

"The most ancient progenitors of the kingdom of the vertebrates, at which we are able to obtain an obscure glance, apparently consist of a group of marine animals, resembling the larvae of existing Ascidians. These animals probably gave rise to a group of fishes, as lowly organized as the lancelet; and from these the Ganoids, and other fishes like the Lepidosteus, must have developed. From such fish a very small advance would carry us to the Amphibians. We have seen that birds and reptiles were once intimately connected together; and the Monstrous now connect mammals with reptiles in a slight degree. But no one can at present say by what line of descent the three higher and related classes, namely, mammals, birds, and reptiles, were derived from the two lower vertebrate classes, namely, amphibians and fishes. In the class of mammals the steps are not difficult to conceive which led from the ancient Monotremes to the ancient Marsupials; and from these to the early progenitors of the placental mammals. We may thus ascend to the Lemnidae, and the interval is not very wide from these to the Simiidae. The Simiidae then branched off into two great stems, the New World and the Old World monkeys, and from the latter at a remote period, Man, the wonder and glory of the Universe, proceeded."

Part two of this work is an elaboration of those principles of Sexual Selection, which had previously been discussed in the "Origin of Species." The third part relates the principle of sexual selection to man.

ual elements. Hence speaking strictly it is not the reproductive elements, nor the buds, which generate new organisms, but the cells themselves throughout the body. This assumption constitutes the provisional hypothesis which I have called Pangenesis."

Darwin's third most important book, which perhaps causes more stir than any of the others is, "The Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex." As its title denotes, it really treats two different subjects.

Part I is devoted to "the descent or origin of man." In it he gives the evidence of the descent of man from some lower form, and discusses how he could have developed. He considers the difference in mental powers between man, and the lower animals; and how the intellect and moral faculties have developed during primeval and civilized times. He determines man's position in the animal series, and discusses the formation of the different races of men. I will quote the following passage from his work, in which he gives the pedigree of man.

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Part two of this work is an elaboration of those principles of Sexual Selection, which had previously been discussed in the "Origin of Species." The third part relates the principle of sexual selection to man.

DONATION TOWARDS QUEEN'S ENDOWMENT.

KINGSTON, Jan. 24.—It is announced that Dr. James Douglas, of New York, Chancellor of Queen's University, will give his donation of half a million dollars in four instalments of \$125,000 each, according as Queen's raises similar amounts for its further endowment.

Geo. F. Chown, the University Registrar, is giving \$50,000.

CROIX ROUGE WORKER ON THE MARNE BATTLEFIELD

Miss Marjorie Macdonell Describes, Most Impressively, the Battle-swept Area.

Year by year, during the course of the war, the soil of France gathers sacred associations and memories in the minds of all of English race. The following is a brief extract from a letter received in November last by Mrs. R. W. Lee, from her sister, Miss Marjorie Macdonell, who has been working under the Croix Rouge, since July, 1917.

"I never told you that while at Meaux I went over the Marne battlefield. It was a sight I never shall forget. Never have I seen anything like it, so impressive and grand. It is a great tableland stretching for miles. It is all cultivated land, and winding in and out of the fields are the trenches, now overgrown with willows and poppies. There are still the piles of old barbed wire, and everywhere there are small white wood enclosures, like white sheep-pens, headed by a small white cross. On this cross is nailed a tin cockade, red, white and blue, and below is painted: 'Here lie' 20, or it may be 50 or 200 or more 'nameless French soldiers.' Scattered at every few yards there are these little white crosses, with their small head-cross. Nearby are often black enclosures with a black cross, and here lie Boches, only the Boches burned most of their dead—and wounded, too. The road winds on till you come to the village of Barry, and there is desolation; the houses shattered and the church torn to bits. The great bell lies on the ground. I believe it was our distant guns that did this, because the church was full of Huns. Of course it was this battle that turned the Boches from Paris. There is the tiny cemetery riddled by the marks of machine guns. This changed hands five times, and here lie hundreds of Zouaves. They made a great stand there, and their graves lie together marked by crosses and tangles of Michaelmas daisies. At the end of the battlefield stands a great blue wooden cross with the French flag waving below it. This part has been bought by the Bishop of Meaux, and here will be made the cemetery, but it is far finer as it is now, with the wild open country and the tiny white enclosures like children's cribs. On some of these lay a bottle with the message inside: 'Madame So and So begs that any one passing by will read this, and if they have any information to give as to the circumstances of her son's death in such and such a regiment, she will be grateful.'—and then the address is given. I send you some clover leaves picked on the field of battle. In this solemn place I felt silent, and as if one only dared talk in a whisper, like being in a vast cathedral."

ARTS TEAM TO PLAY WITH THE MACDONALD SENIORS

Will Cast Books Aside and Go Travelling To-morrow Afternoon.

A very interesting game of hockey will take place to-morrow afternoon between Arts '19-20, and Macdonald College Seniors. The Arts men realize that they have a difficult task on hand, as much of last year's hockey talent has left, and they have been unable, so far, to work in much practice. The Macdonald team is up to their usual high standard, as has been shown by the games already played this year.

However, the Arts men are out to do their best, and whether they win or not, will certainly give the Aggies a good argument.

A good turnout of supporters is expected to cheer the team on, and a very enjoyable time is expected.

The team will meet at the Union at 12.45 p.m., in order that all may get to the Bonaventure station in time to catch the 1.30 p.m. train.

The '20 men have been getting their rosters into shape, and many lusty yells are sure to be heard.

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Class II.—Charlton; Booker; Phillips; Galley; Rabinovitch.

Class III.—Segal; Hershen.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.—Second Year French.

Class I.—None.

Class II.—Masson.

Class III.—Salle; Kilgour.

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY.—Course 2.

Class I.—Ewing; McDougall.

Class II.—Rhodes; Savage; Black; Forde.

Class III.—McMillan, M., and Popliger, equal; Borden; Mathewson and Smith, equal; Martin; H. McMillan; Duff and O'Brien, equal.

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Very attractive garment in best quality Hudson Seal—47 inches long—with Taupe Mouflon collar, cuffs and dep skirt band. Reg. \$325, for **\$217.00**

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Smart animal—and fancy cravats—silk lined. Regular \$18, \$25, \$35.

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Animal and fancy Stoles, with Pillow and Fancy Muffs to match—trimmed with natural heads, tails and paws. Regular \$95 to \$250.

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"LET'S WIN THE WAR."

THE FISH CAMPAIGN.
The campaign that was started a short time ago to encourage the consumption of fish throughout Canada has proved a splendid success, so much so that the demand has increased to such an extent that it cannot as yet be supplied because of transportation facilities not being adequate. The people of Canada, given the opportunity, are more than willing to assist in releasing foodstuffs for the boys at the front, and they have shown that spirit in the greatly increased consumption of fish. It is now up to the producers and the transportation companies to supply the extra demand. — Canadian Municipal Journal.

WAR MENUS.

How to Save Wheat, Beef and Bacon for the men at the front. Issued from the Office of the Food Controller for Canada.

MENU FOR SATURDAY.

Breakfast.
Stewed Prunes. Toast
Codfish Balls. Tea or Coffee

Dinner.
Oriental Stew
War Bread
Caramel Pudding

Supper.
Cabbage Salad Graham Bread
Golden-Corn Tea Rolls Preserved Apricots
Tea.

The recipes for Oriental Stew and Golden-Corn Tea Rolls, mentioned above, are as follows:—

Oriental Stew:—
Simmer gently together:
2 cups cold mutton, cut in cubes
1 cup water
2 tablespoons drippings
1 chopped onion
2 small cold potatoes sliced
1 cup of cooked peas or cooked string beans chopped.

Season with salt, pepper and a very little curry powder. While stew is heating boil ½ cup rice. When tender put into hot vegetable dish, hollow out the centre and fill with the stew. Serve at once.

Golden-Corn Tea Rolls:
Sift together one cupful of cornmeal with one cupful of white flour, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one teaspoon of salt. Work in three tablespoonfuls of lard or vegetable shortening with the finger tips. Add enough milk and water in equal parts—from three-quarters of a cupful to one cupful—to make a biscuit dough. Turn out on a floured board, make into rolls, lay on greased tins and let stand for fifteen minutes in a cool place. Brush over with milk or melted butter and bake in a hot oven for twenty minutes.

(Wheat and meat saving recipes by a Domestic Science Expert on the staff of the Food Controller's Office.)

JEST TALK

—By Jello

Prof. (in Physics): "What is a unit of power?"
Junior (just waking up): "A what?"
Prof.: "Yes, that's right."

MY HOSIERY.

The hours I spent thee, dear socks,
Are as a string of pearls to me,
I count them over every one a part,
My hosiery, my hosiery.

First two I knit, then two I purl;
Around the leg I slowly reel;
My joyful plans to the heavens hurl,
I've turned the heel; I've turned the heel.

O, knotty end that scratch and turn;
Oh, stitch that dropped, uneven row;
I kiss each blight and strive at last
to learn
To reach the toe, oh Lord, to reach the toe.

DONT'S FOR THE DANCE.

Girls—avoid putting your arm around the neck of your partner. It will not keep him from going to war, contrary to reports.

Don't let your head rest upon his shoulder, regardless of how broad, manly and inviting it is. One too weak to hold up her head should avoid such violent exercise as dancing.

Don't trust too much to your escort for bodily protection. A few more clothes will do just as well. It is only full dress affairs that allow much undress—and the managers say to-night's dance is not to be that kind of an affair.

Young men—do not crush your partner—breath is necessary to motion in human beings and particularly to the "poetry of motion."

Don't attempt to lift "her" bodily, an aeroplane is better if she desires to rise above her own height.

SAYINGS OF SOLOMON.

The size of the glasses varies inversely with size of the brain.

PASSING THE MUSTARD.

"I never saw such a storm in all my life."
"Pardon me, my friend; since you saw the storm, no doubt you can tell us what color it was."
"Certainly; the wind blew and the storm rose."

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